

Massillon Independent.

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J. FROST & P. WELKER,
At Two Dollars a year in advance, third
story, Welker's Block, Main street,
Massillon, O.
Rates of Advertising:
1 mo. 3 mo. 6 mo. 12 mo.
One square.....\$ 2.50 \$ 5.00 \$10.00 \$20.00
Two squares.....3.50 5.00 10.00 18.00
Quarter column.....6.00 10.00 18.00 25.00
Half column.....10.00 15.00 25.00 40.00
One column.....15.00 30.00 40.00 60.00
Transient ads., one inch or less, 3 w. \$2.00
Each additional line.....1.00
Business cards not over 1/2 inch 7 year. 50
Locals or specials 1/2 line.....10

JOB PRINTING,
Such as Labels, Cards, Tickets, Programmes,
Handbills, Posters, Blanks, Pamphlets, etc.,
Done at this office neatly and expeditiously,
on terms adapted to the times.

MASSILLON BUSINESS CARDS.

BANKS.
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.
Massillon, O.
THOS. M'CALLISTER, President. W. M. O'LEON, Cashier.

First National Bank,
Eric street, Massillon, O. \$200,000 Capital.
I. STEESE, Pres.; S. HUNT, Cash.

ATTORNEYS.

F. L. BALDWIN, Attorney-at-Law, Massillon, Ohio.—Office in Opera Block. Col-
lects promptly made, and all business
carefully attended to.

JAMES HARRIS, Attorney-at-Law, Massillon,
Ohio. Office at G. H. Hulse's Block, second
story. Prompt attention given to business,
entrusted to his care.

R. H. FOLGER, Attorney-at-Law, Massillon,
Ohio. Office over Reed's store.

ANSON PEASE, Attorney and Counselor
at Law. Office over First National Bank
of Erie street.

H. E. FROST, Attorney-at-Law. New Lib-
erty. Office of real estate examined, and
collections promptly attended to.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. H. GEROLD, Opera House, Erie st.,
Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 8 till 9 a.m.,
1 till 2 p.m., and 7 till 8 p.m. Former
associate of Prof. H. R. Storor, Boston, Mass.

A. METZ, M.D., Office and residence on
North street, Massillon, O. Office hours 7 1/2
to 9 a.m., 1 to 2 and 6 to 7 1/2 p.m. To see
cure prompt attention orders in morning
visits must be sent in by 10 o'clock, and for
afternoon visits by 2 o'clock.

T. J. REED, M.D., Office corner of Main
and East streets.

A. R. SOWERS, Physician and Surgeon
Caval Fulton, O.

D. R. LYON, M.D., Office corner Mill and
Main streets, Massillon, O.

Dr. A. HOUTZ, Physician and Surgeon. Can-
tal Fulton.

Dr. A. W. RIDENOUR, Canal Fulton, Ohio.
Office and residence on Canal street, above the
postoffice. 339 1/2

DRUGGISTS.

JOSEPH WATSON, Druggist, Main street,
keeps constantly on hand all the latest
various Glass, Drugs, Medicines, Buggies and
Wall and Window Papers, &c.

EDWARD KACHLER, Druggist and Book-
seller, Main street, dealer in Drugs, Glass, Per-
fumes, Oils, Paints, Yarns, Glass, Per-
fumes, Patent Medicines, School Books,
Wall and Window Papers, Inks, Stationery,
and all kinds of Stationery.

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, Office over Hom-
berger & Sons' store, Main street. All op-
erations in dentistry warranted, and terms as
reasonable as of any other dentist in Stark
county. Gutter percha or hard
rubber work done in the best style with
Huyes' celebrated High Pressure Vulcanizer.

A. H. JOHNSON, Surgeon Dentist. Office
over Corbin's hardware store, Main street.
Work warranted second to none in Ohio for
beauty, comfort and durability. From one
to an entire set, on gold, silver, platinum or
vulcanite base. Charges moderate.

GROCERIES.

H. K. DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers &
Tobacco Dealers. Sell to the trade only.
Exchange Place, Massillon.

H. MORGENTHAU, JR., & R. BREED,
Groceries and Provision Merchants to D.
R. Atwater & Co., Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lumber Yard—M. A. BROWN is prepared
to fill bills at Cleveland prices. It is added,
on short notice, Full stock of Pine Timber
and Lumber, Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Barn
Boards, Battens, Shingles and Lath, in short
quantity or in the lumber line. Opposite
Massillon depot.

D. R. ATWATER & CO., Forwarding and
commission Merchants and Dealers in all
kinds of country Produce. Warehouse in
Atwater's Exchange place.

W. E. RICKS & BRO., Dry Goods Mer-
chants, Massillon, O.

KILLINGER & CO., Manufacturers of Par-
lor Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows,
Plow Points, Cultivators, Belts and Miscel-
laneous Castings. Main street, west of canal.

MYERS & WILLSON, Manufacturers of
Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Material for Wag-
ons and Carriages. Planning and Matching
done to order. North end Erie street.

WM. BROWN, Dealer in Coal, which is
constantly on hand for sale near Massillon steam
Mills. Erie street.

ISAAC H. BROWN, Notary Public and In-
surance Agent, Erie st., near steam mill.

MASSILLON FURNACE—J. M. P. Burton,
Proprietor.—Manufacturer of Foundry Pig
Metal, similar in quality and equal in every
particular to Scotch Pig. Also, Massillon
Coal for sale.

H. FALKE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dress Silks,
Millinery, Embroideries, Bonnets, Cloaks,
Shawls, Gloves, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Ho-
siery, &c., Main street, 3 doors above Mill,
Massillon, Ohio.

A. HARRIS,

Wholesale Dealer in
Notions and Fancy Goods,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corner Main and Factory sts, Massillon, O.
Repairing done promptly done.

THE DIFFERENCE.

MAN.

If he wears a good coat,
Lift him up, lift him up;
Though he be but a bloater,
Lift him up.
If he's not common sense,
And boasts a few pence,
Lift him up.

If his face shows no shame,
Lift him up, lift him up;
Though crime is his name,
Lift him up.
Though disgrace be his sport,
Let your daughters him court—
Lift him up.

WOMAN.

If a woman once errs,
Kick her down, kick her down;
If misfortune is hers,
Kick her down.
Though her tears flow like rain,
And she weeps and sighs again,
Kick her down.

If a man breaks her heart,
Kick her down, kick her down;
Redeem the smart—
Kick her down.
On, if in low condition,
On, on to perdition,
Kick her down!

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Bombay Gazette, of November
20, publishes an interesting letter from
Dr. Livingstone, dated May 30, last,
and received at Zanzibar by Dr. Kirk,
Her Majesty's Consul, on the 2d of
October last. It is as follows:

Ujiji, May 30, 1869.

My DEAR DOCTOR KIRK:—This note
goes by Musa Kamala, who was em-
ployed by Koorji to drive the buffaloes
hither, but, by overdriving them un-
mercifully in the sun and tying them
up to save trouble in herding, they all
died before he got to Unyanyembe.

He witnessed the plundering of my
goods and got a share of them, and I
have given him beads and cloth suffi-
cient to buy provisions for himself on
the way back to Zanzibar. He has
done nothing here. He neither went
near the goods here nor tried to prevent
their being stolen on the way. I sup-
pose that pay for four months in com-
ing, other four of rest, and four in
going back would be ample, but I
leave this to your decision. I could
not employ him to carry my mail back,
nor can I say anything to him, for he
at once goes to the Ujijians and gives
his own version of all he hears. It is
untruthful and ill conditioned, and
would hand off the mail to any one who
wished to destroy it. The people here
are like the Kilwa traders, haters of
the English. Those Zanzibar men
whom I met between this and Nyauza
were gentlemen, and traded with hon-
or. Here, as in the haunts of the Ki-
wa, horrid slavery is a series of forays,
and they dread exposure by my letters.

No one will take charge of them. I
have got Thani bin Saelim to take a
mail privately for transportation to
Unyanyembe. It contains a check on
Ritchie, Stewart & Co. of Bombay, for
two thousand rupees, and some forty
letters written during my slow recov-
ery. I fear it may never reach you.

A party was sent to the coast two
months ago. One man volunteered to
take a letter secretly, but his master
warranted them all not to do so, because
I might write something he did not
like. He went out with the party, and
gave orders to the head man to destroy
any letter he might detect on the way.
Thus, though I am good friends out-
wardly with them all, I can get no as-
sistance in procuring carriers, and, as
you will see, if the mail comes to hand,
I sent to Zanzibar fifteen good boats
men to act as carriers if required,
eighty pieces of merino, forty pieces
of kintira, twelve fathoms of the best
called jansin, shoes, &c., and I have
written to Seyd Majid, begging two of
his guards to see to the safety of the
goods here into Thani bin Saelim's
hands, or into those of Mohammed bin
Saib.

As to the work to be done by me, it
is only to connect the sources which I
have discovered, from five hundred to
seven hundred miles south of Speke
and Baker's, with their Nile. The
volume of water which flows north from
latitude 120 south is so large, I sus-
pect that I have been working at the
sources of the Congo, as well as those
of the Nile. I have to go down to the
eastern line of drainage to Baker's
turning point. Tanganyika, Nyige
(Shwambe (Baker's?)) are one water,
and the head of it is three hundred
miles south of this. The western and
central line of drainage converge into
an unvisited lake, west or southwest
of this. The outflow of this, whether
to Congo or Nile, I have yet to ascer-
tain. The people of this called Man-
yema, are cannibals, if Arabs speak
truly. I may have to go there first,
and down Tanganyika, if I come out
unscathed, and find my new squad from
Zanzibar. I earnestly hope, that you
will do what you can to help me with
the goods and men. Four hundred
pounds, to be sent by Mr. Young,
must certainly have come to you.

I am, &c.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

A long box, paid for to Ujiji, was
left at Unyanyembe, and so with other
boxes.

Through the labors of the Children's
Aid Society, in New York, for the
past year, 6,000 little ones and 11,000
hungry and homeless ones have been
fed and lodged, and 1,000 have been
sent to good western homes.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

BY H. M. MUGUIN.

When the ill-fated steamer Lady
Elgin went down on Lake Michigan,
drowning three hundred gay revelers,
on that tempestuous morning of the 8th
of September, 1860, the Hon. William
Farnsworth, of Sheboygan, Wis.,—a
pioneer of the northwest and a gentle-
man whom his acquaintances delighted
to honor—shared her disastrous fate.

Nearly sixty years ago, he settled in
the wilds of Wisconsin, the only
white man who, in that part of the
union, preferred a life in the midst of
the aborigines at that early day. His
business was that of a trader, and his
primitive storehouse contained such
simple articles of merchandise as be-
fitted the fancy and necessities of his
dark-skinned customers, and served as
a barrier for the rich furs and peltries
in which they dealt. It was not long
before his dignified and upright char-
acter as a dealer succeeded in produc-
ing good results, and his business rap-
idly increased. For a time all went
smoothly and satisfactorily; but the
treacherous Indians soon found in him
something which not only made him
offensive to them, but led them to seek
his life. This last measure, however,
was secretly formed, and it was only
through the agency of a friendly native
that he was enabled to discover their
design.

There was no noisy commotion
among them. All was still and serpent
like, with a stern determination. No
threats or menaces escaped their sealed
lips, yet there was a wicked expression
in every eye.

The shades of night had fallen and
Mr. Farnsworth stood behind the
counter in his store, which was dimly
lighted by two candles, while the door
stood widely open to permit free in-
gress. A single Indian entered, armed
and blanketed, passed him, with a
grunt of recognition, and silently stalk-
ed to the rear of the apartment, where
he squatted upon his haunches. An
other followed in the same manner,
and, singly, came others—ten, twenty,
forty—all fully armed, each seating
himself on the floor beside the first, in
rear of the store. Mr. F. felt that a
crisis had arrived, and with an active
mind and a fearless heart, he quickly
determined upon a course of conduct,
which, if it did not succeed in releas-
ing him, unharmed, from the dilemma
in which he was placed, would com-
pletely route and destroy his enemies
with himself at one fell stroke.

To show the slightest degree of fear or an-
xiety would but hasten a denouement
which had undoubtedly been agreed
upon. In the meantime, one by one,
more than a hundred of the Indians had
gathered in the store, and ominous
murmurs began to reach his ears. One
Indian spoke: "Big warrior, me! Ugi!
fight at Tippecanoe; me no afraid!"

"Me, too—me fight at Tippecanoe;
me fight more, bimby!" added another,
with an air of mystery. "Me, too—me
no afraid—ugh! squaw afraid—Warrior
no afraid!" said a third; and similar
expressions found a general utterance
among them.

Mr. F. saw that they were all blow-
ing, or boasting, for some indefinite
purpose, for he knew that none of them
were present at the battle of Tippecanoe.
To humor them, and to gain time
and a more definite idea of the
plot that awaited him, he pleasantly
joined in the conversation, with as
little truth in what he said as there was
in what he heard.

"I am a warrior, too," he said. "I
killed big Indian Tecumseh. I'm a
pile face brave." There was not a
tremor in his voice, nor a shade on his
features as he spoke, nothing to indi-
cate a suspicion that he knew
naught of the impending crisis.

His empty boast and mainly bear-
ing, however, were not without their
effect, for he saw at a glance that the
Indians had suddenly relapsed into
silence, or were conferring together in
whispers. He felt that the time had
arrived for immediate operations on
his part. Beneath the counter was a
keg partly filled with gunpowder, from
which the head had been removed, and
within his reach stood a lighted candle.

Stepping down, with his finger he
formed an impromptu candlestick in
the very centre of the mass of pow-
der. Then snuffing the lighted wick
candle, he placed the edges of his
hands, with the palms upward, around
the candle, in order to catch any acci-
dental sparks which might fall
while he was moving it. Lifting it in
this manner from its receptacle, he
placed the candle in an upright position
into the hole prepared for it in the
powder, and carefully removed his
hands. Then he raised himself up from
his perilous task, and stood calmly near
it to await the catastrophe.

But the movements had been noticed
by one of the Indians, who being at-
tracted by that characteristic curiosity
which at times overpowers every other
feeling in the savage breast, leaned
over the counter and saw the candle
burning in the keg of powder. Not a
sound escaped him, but, with a won-
dering glance at the pale and intrepid
merchant, he walked silently and rap-
idly out of the store. His sudden exit
attracted the attention of another war-
rior, who also peered cautiously over
the counter, saw the danger, and stalk-
ed out of the door as silently as the
first. A third, a fourth, and all suc-
cessively, each for himself, saw the
impending catastrophe, and passed out

without uttering a word. As the last
one left the store, astonished at the
stolid bravery of the pale face, the
merchant followed him to the door,
and hastily closed it, fastening it secure-
ly. Then, carefully approaching the
keg of powder, he lifted out the candle
in the same guarded manner in which
he had placed it there, and felt that he
was saved.

And he was saved. The daring al-
ternative which he had chosen, assur-
ed the Indians that he was no timor-
ous, and produced a revolution of feeling
in his favor that led to a friendly arrange-
ment of the difficulty which had estran-
ged them from him.

Mr. Farnsworth remained among
them, married one of their number,
and at the time of his death still resid-
ed in that vicinity.

INDEPENDENT.

T. S. ARTHUR, long and favorably known
as a writer of great merit, and the pub-
lisher of some of the best periodicals of the day,
having for their object the advancement
of his readers in all that is good, has favored us
with a budget of this class of monthlies, first
among which is the *Home Magazine*, now
commencing volume 25; also, *Once a Month*,
an excellent magazine, and the *Children's
Hour*, a work adapted to the wants of youth.
Any publication with the imprint of T. S.
Arthur & Sons will command attention
wherever good moral literature is justly ap-
preciated. Philadelphia, Pa.

The *American Educational Monthly*, by J. W. Scher-
merhorn, of N. Y., for the present month,
opens on a new year with a list of excellent
articles on the great question of education.

OUR LIQUOR LAWS.

Complaint is often made about the
inefficiency of the laws against liquor
selling in Ohio, but if those who thus
find fault will look at our statutes they
will find that the delinquency lies in
their indifference rather than the inad-
equacy of the laws, if they were prop-
erly enforced. It is true many would
like to see more rigid enactments in
regard to drunkard making; but
suppose the statutes were filled
with such regulations as the most
zealous temperance advocates could
ask, there would be no virtue in them
if not enforced. When public opinion
calls for the punishment of offenders
in this way somebody will be found
to enforce the law—and if the follow-
ing sections were carried out, even
without further legislation, liquor sell-
ing in Ohio would be frightened out
of existence:

Sec. 1. That it shall be unlawful for
any person or persons, by agent or
otherwise to sell, in any quantity intoxi-
cating liquor, to be drunk in, upon, or
about the building, or premises where
sold, or sell such intoxicating liquor
to be drunk in any adjoining room,
building or premises, or other place of
public resort, connected with said
building.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for
any person or persons, by agent or
otherwise, to sell intoxicating liquors
to persons intoxicated or who are in
the habit of getting intoxicated.

Sections 6 and 7 are as follows:

Sec. 6. That any person who shall,
by the sale of intoxicating liquors, con-
trary to this act, cause the intoxication
of any other person, such person or
persons shall be liable for, and com-
pelled to pay a reasonable compensa-
tion to any person who may take
charge of, and provide for such intoxi-
cated person, and one dollar per day
in addition thereto, for any day such
person shall be kept, in conse-
quence of such intoxication, which
sum may be recovered in a civil action
or before any court having jurisdiction
thereof.

Sec. 7. That any wife, child, parent,
guardian, employer, or any other per-
son, who shall be injured in person or
property, or means of support, by any
intoxicated person, or in consequence
of the intoxication, habitual or other-
wise, of any person, such wife, child,
parent, guardian, employer, or other
person, shall have a right of action in
his or her own name, against any per-
son who shall by selling intoxicating
liquors contrary to this act, have caused
the intoxication of such person, for
all damages actually sustained, as well
as exemplary damages, and a married
woman shall have the same right to
bring suits, prosecute and control the
same, and the amount recovered, the
same as if a *feme sole*, and all dam-
ages recovered by a minor, under this
act, shall be paid either to such minor,
or to his or her parent, guardian, or
next friend, as the court shall decide,
and all suits for damages under this
act shall be by civil action, in any of
the courts of this state having juris-
diction thereof.

At Delavan, recently, Mr. A. G.
Kellam found a piece of alder imbed-
ded in a stick of maple wood to the
depth of six or eight inches. It is evi-
dent from its appearance, that the
piece of alder had been tapped, put in
as a spout, and there left—the tree grow-
ing over it to the extent of about eight
inches.

HOW JEFF. WENT OUT TO COW- HIDE AN OHIO BOY.

It is probably known to but very
few of the present citizens of our state
that Wisconsin has the high distinction
of having given Mr. Jefferson Davis,
ex-president of the confederacy his
first whipping.

It should be remembered that Mas-
ter Jeff was educated for the army at
the expense of the government he so
ungratefully betrayed, and entered the
service as a lean, lank, imperious,
overbearing lieutenant, and was sta-
tioned at Fort Howard and Fort Win-
nebago about the year 1829 and 1831.
In 1830 or 1831 he was stationed at
the latter post, where the circumstan-
ces are about to relate happened.

For a year or two previous a Buck-
eye boy named Stewart—a full sized,
well built, muscular man, and as good
natured as an elephant—had been in
the employ of Judge Arndt, of Green
Bay, in building what were called
Mackinaw boats, in which most of the
river transportation was done. At
the time we are speaking of, Stewart
was engaged in mechanical work at
Fort Winnebago, where Davis was
stationed.

Jeff, in the meantime, had become
enamored of a pretty woman of semi-
aboriginal origin, or, in plain English,
a half-breed, and was very jealous of
any attention bestowed upon her by
others. From some cause or other the
monster within him fixed his green
eyes upon Stewart, and he swore by
all the buttons on his coat that he
would cowhide the miserable Yankee
out of his skin. The idea of such a
miserable wisp of skin and bones at-
tacking such a built man as Stewart
was preposterous enough, and his
threats were regarded as mere south-
ern gasconade. But Jeff evidently
calculated, as he did on a latter occa-
sion, that the low born plebeian would
never dare to resist a high born south-
erner, but would crouch and take all he
might see fit to lay on; and so provided
with a cowhide, he watched his oppor-
tunity.

The desired occasion was not long
delayed. One evening, after the day
was ended, as Stewart was walking in
front of the fort, Davis came out and
without ceremony began to lay it on.
But he found, as he did in the rebel-
lion, that there were two parties to the
controversy.

Stewart turned upon him, planted
his left digits under Jeff's right ribs
and right ones under his left ear and
knocked him end over end. Stewart
was not a professional pugilist, and did
not wait for his adversary to rise but
pounced upon him like a tiger and lay-
ing Jeff's wrists aside by side of his
chest, held them both as a vice with
his left hand, keeping his right hand
ready for further action. Poor Davis,
half dead from the two sledgehammer
blows he had received, squirmed and
twisted in vain. There he was, fast,
as if he had been in the iron arms of a
guillotine, and at the mercy of his ad-
versary. By this time Stewart had be-
come quite cool, and told Davis he de-
served a good pounding; but, said he,
if you will take back what you have
said about me, and agree to let me
alone, I will let you up without
further injury.

No, he would never do any such a
thing. Then Stewart began to slap
Jeff's face, first on one side and then
on the other, and then repeated his de-
mand for the pledge, and Jeff again re-
fused; then he pulled his nose and
twisted it, and slapped his face some
more.

In the meantime the garrison was
all astir, and Gen. then Maj Twigg,
the same that went over to the rebel-
lion with his whole command of U. S.
troops stationed in Texas, a giant of a
man physically, standing about six ft.
six, and of full proportion, but a pro-
fessed coward withal, came out and
peremptorily ordered Stewart to let
Davis up, an order which as comman-
der of the fort he could have executed
manually if he had the pluck to do it.

Stewart replied that he would not let
him up an inch until he apologized
and promised to keep the peace and
said he, "Major, you can't make me do
it, and if you want to take a hand in
the fight just try it on, and I will whip
you and your whole garrison, if you
will bring out your men in squads of
not more than six men at a time." And
then he went on manipulating Jeff's
cheeks and nose and ears and repeated
his demands for indemnity for the past
and security for the future, while
Twigg looked on much astonished at
the audacious pluck of the Yankee
boat builder.

Finally, the embryo
rebel president, seeing no other way
of escape, either by bluster, main
strength, or the interference of the ma-
jor, concluded to accept the situation,
and took all back, and promised to
treat Stewart as a gentleman, and was
let up, remarking as he went away
that he never received such blows
from man or horse; probably he never
did again until another Buckeye boy
met him in another wilderness. He
said he felt as if he had been kicked by
a mule. Jeff should have remembered
that lesson, and never presumed, as he
did in getting up the rebellion, upon a
Yankee's holding still to be kicked.

The writer of this article did not
witness the interesting fight, but was
well acquainted with Stewart, and re-
ceived the foregoing account of the
affair from his own mouth soon after
the occurrence, as well as from the

lips of others who witnessed it; and
the narrative we have given may be
relied upon as substantially correct.

THE LEOPARD OF THE AIR.

"One morning I hear a strange cry
up in the air, I look, and what do I see?
—what do I see yonder up in the sky?
An eagle. But what kind of an eagle?
for it appears to me so much larger
than any eagle I have ever met with
before. And as I asked this, my men
exclaimed, 'It is a *guanionien*; the
leopard of the air; the bird that feeds
on gazelles, goats and monkeys; the
bird that is the most difficult of any to
find and to kill.' 'Yes,' said Querlaouen;
'in my younger days I remember
that my wife and myself were on our
plantation, with some of our slaves,
and one day we heard the cries of a
baby, and saw a child carried up into
the sky by one of these *guanioniens*.
The baby had been laid on the ground,
and the *guanionien*, whose eyes never
miss anything, and which had been not-
iced soaring above our heads, pounced
on its prey, and then laughed at us
as he rose and flew to a distant part
of the forest.' Then Querlaouen showed
me a fetch partly made of two huge
claws of this bird. What tremendous
things those talons were! how deep
they could go into the flesh!"

Then came wonderful stories of the
very great strength of the bird.

The people were afraid of them, and
were compelled to be very careful of
their babies. These grand eagles do
not feed on fowls; they are too small
game for them. Monkeys are what
they like best; they can watch them
as they float over the top of the trees
of the forest; but sometimes the mon-
keys get the better of them.

"People had better not try to get hold
of the *guanionien*'s young if they want
to keep their sight," said Gambo, "for,
as sure we live, the old bird will
pounce upon the man man that touches
its young."

For a long time I had heard the peo-
ple talking of the *guanionien*, but had
never yet had a glimpse of one.

Now, looking up again, I saw sev-
eral of them. How high they were!
At times they would appear to be quite
still in the air; at other times they
would soar. They were so high that
I do not see how they could possibly
see the trees; everything must have
been in a haze to them; monkeys, of
course, could not be seen. They were,
no doubt, amusing themselves, and I
wondered if they tried to see how near
they could go to the sun. Some at
times flew so high that I lost sight of
them.

In the afternoon I thought I would
ramble round. I took a double-barreled
smooth-bore gun, and loaded one
side with a bullet in case I should see
large game; the other barrel I loaded
with shot No. 2. Then I carefully
plunged into the woods till I reached
the banks of a little stream, and there
I heard the cry of the *mondi* (*Colobus
Saturnus*), which is one of the largest
monkeys of these forests. From their
shrill cries, I thought there must be at
least half a dozen together. I was in-
deed glad that I had one barrel loaded
with big shot. If the *mondies* were not
too far off, I would be able to get a fair
shot, and kill one.

I advanced quite cautiously until I
got quite near to them. I could then
see their big bodies, long tails, and
long, jet black, shining hair. What
handsome beasts they were! what a
nice-looking muff

The new branch of railroad, connecting this city with Akron and Cleveland, is about completed, so as to be in running condition. The weather being unfavorable, much of the time for out door work, has retarded the operations to some extent, but the proprietors and managers were not to be baffled and long disappointed by such circumstances. Last Saturday it was hoped the connection would be effected, but the work was not quite accomplished.

The finishing of this branch of iron track is another era in the prosperity of Massillon, for it cannot but open new advantages in the way of business for all classes of our people, who have occasion to use such facilities of communication. All along we have been nearly or quite one hundred miles from Cleveland by rail—now we can reach that point in about sixty miles—a vast difference both in the matter of freight and traveling. And not only will it prove advantageous to our people here, but will be equally so to all the surrounding neighborhood, east, south and west, within a radius of eight or ten miles. Our Canton neighbors will realize great advantages by taking this route to Cleveland, as it is not half the distance from there here that it is to Alliance. So, also, of Navarre, Rochester, Bethlehem, Wilmot, Dalton, and other villages. This will be the point by which they can reach Cleveland by the shortest route. Of course it is premature to state anything about the frequency of trains, but there is no doubt that the business which will be accomplished by this new line of communication will justify trains running twice a day, each way, with passengers, and perhaps equally often with freight. The coal trade here is a heavy item, perhaps enough to keep one train constantly in motion. Then additional heavy freights, products of the furnaces and other manufacturing establishments, with vast amounts of lumber, especially during the winter season, will keep such railroad machinery moving. All these things, with others which might be named, inevitably tend to increase activity among every class of business men among us.

Nearly forty years ago Massillon first enjoyed canal communication through nearly the entire length of the state; almost twenty years ago the town was favored with railroad connection east and west to an indefinite extent; now on the opening of 1870 another railroad is added to our traveling facilities, where northern connections are indefinitely extended.

Tax paying time has just passed, and as almost everybody has contributions to make to the county and state treasury the result is, money is scarce, comparatively. This somewhat cripples the operations of our business men, and is not without its effect upon all classes of people. It is probable that not less than two hundred thousand dollars are at present locked up in the strong box at Canton, which will be of no earthly use to any body for several weeks. Bro. Rukenbrod, of the Salem Republican suggests that the legislature make some provision to overcome the disadvantages of doing without this vast amount of money, by so arranging it as to keep the same from being out of circulation so long. The intimation is a good one, and if our law makers can give relief successfully in this direction it will prove of great advantage to the people. As it now is the hundreds of thousands of dollars are locked up in the county treasurer's offices, of no use to any body and a constant source of temptation to burglars and robbers.

EPISCOPACY AND ROMANISM.

MR. EDITOR:—I agree with you, and doubt not that your readers do, that to an article headed as above, "the response is a very indirect one." I am at a loss to know, why, if your correspondent deemed the article worthy of a reply, he did not make a reply. He did not attempt to disprove a single statement made by Senex; he did not venture to deny in any particular its accuracy. Instead of that, he undertakes the job—and a big one it was, of uncoiling himself at large; and has shown most conclusively that there was inside more than an effervescing pint.

Let me here say to your readers, that the article which has unintentionally made a "tempest in a tea-pot," was written in reply to several articles in the religious papers—charging a Romanizing tendency upon the Episcopal church. These papers I found in the families of my parishioners, and they have had quite a large circulation in this city. I was repeatedly questioned respecting these charges by persons both inside and outside of my parish. Besides my correspondents, among whom are those of every denomination

in the land, I have paid my attention to the same charges and wished a reply. To meet all these demands, I resolved to make a public statement in a manner as brief and concise as possible, and then leave it to the public to judge for themselves; and it is still left to that tribunal. The article, then, as announced, was not an attack but a defence—a defence to which, I confess, I was reluctantly forced, because of the persistency and unscrupulous nature of the charges. It was plain that a single denial would not be sufficient; names were given in these charges of men who had joined the Church of Rome. It was asserted over and over again, that those persons were born and educated in the Episcopal Church. That, if true, would have proved nothing. But they were not born nor educated in the Episcopal church, and to clinch the affirmation it was shown where they were reared. Was that unfair? Was it unjust? The false logic of the charges was exposed, showing how such logic could be fired at both ends of the muzzle, and was quite as apt to hit the gunner as the mark.

Now I will take a glance at one or two as a specimen of the random statements of your correspondent, through I might safely leave them for disposal to the general intelligence of your readers. He opens his communication as follows: "The unedifying spectacle of Christian ministers brought to trial, and solemnly adjudged guilty, and formally reprimanded, by bishops for preaching in the pulpit of a church of another denomination," &c., &c. This observation is somewhat "unedifying" and not particularly "solemn," as I do not know of any instance in which an Episcopal minister has been brought to trial for "preaching in the pulpit of a church of another denomination." I have seen, I think, a report of every ecclesiastical trial in the church for 25 years, but have never seen, nor known, any case as the writer charges. He probably refers to the Tyng trial and the Hubbard trial. Has he read the volumes? In neither case was the offence for which they were arraigned, that of "preaching in the pulpit of a church of another denomination." (See reports.) On the contrary, our Bishops and Ministers preach where they please. A bishop, in the east, wrote to me in the summer, and said: "I have been here six weeks, and have preached every Sunday for the Congregational minister in his church." He needs looking after, that bishop does. As for myself, I have preached to every Protestant denomination in the land, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Menonites, Quaker, Shaker, and others—have officiated, too, at the Five Points, for white and black, grizzled, speckled, spotted and grizzled, and this without gown or Prayer book—and yet, strange to say, have never for this offence lost my head. Your humble servant needs looking after, he does.

As to the assertion that the Episcopal church does not care for the poor, go into waste places, &c., let me briefly say, that the number of its hospitals built by the church, maintained by the church, where the unfortunate are received and no questions are asked as to what church they belong, or if to any; its homes for children and the erring; its churches, chapels, schools and missionaries, which cost those benefitted nothing; all these hint somewhat of something done for the poor. As to the work of the church in by places, in cities and elsewhere, the work must speak for itself. It has too received public commendation from clergymen not of our church. Its missionaries are in all the western territories, and in some, more numerous than other missionaries, equally earnest and laborious. Does your correspondent know that the first protestant missionary society in the world was Episcopal, and that its missions are found in all the grand divisions of the globe? In this country, within the last three years, the Episcopal church has contributed fifteen millions of dollars for charitable and benevolent purposes, which suggests that somebody cares for the poor, and that those "in by-places,"

I am consuming, Mr. Editor, more space than I intended, but will hasten to a close. The allusions to the English church differ widely from those of Dr. Thomas Chalmers, and Dr. Robert Hall, the one a Presbyterian clergyman, and the other a Baptist. Both traveled largely in the parishes of England and have recorded their observations. John Wesley had not so much of a horror of that church as your correspondent. He said, "Eighty and four years have I been in the church of England, and by the grace of God, I will die in the church of England." As to its reformers, some of your readers know the history of the Edinburgh Review and its writers in the work of reform,—of the British Critic, and its articles from Retrospect and Bishops for the separation of church and state,—of the Buxton's and Wilberforce's, and their companions, too numerous to mention, in every department of reform. One more, I will mention, Gladstone, who certainly, just now, has a reputation in the same line.

Let me say, in conclusion, I have no controversy with any of the churches, I have never stepped aside from my usual work, save to correct emphatically, unfounded charges. For many years my relations have been intimate and cordial with the clergy and people of all Christian bodies. Others may have their own opinion, carry out their own methods of work—I propose to do the same. We can all find enough to do, and then will have little time for public or private denunciation, holding up, any church to ridicule, appealing to popular ignorance and prejudice, indulging in misstatements of the creed and opinions of others, projecting our own passions on the foreground of vision, and then imputing them to others. Surely, then, if statements are ever to be compared, or errors to be corrected, real or imaginary, we can do it without

losing our temper, or the courtesy due to an opponent.

SENEX.

THE "GLORIOUS 8TH OF JANUARY."—In the good old democratic times, when a silver dollar was as big as a cart wheel and Old Hickory's Battle of New Orleans was a great thing in our annals of war; the anniversary of that glorious day was a sort of Fourth of July to the rejoicing democracy from Tammany Hall to Texas. But it had almost died out as a democratic day of jubilee. Last Saturday, for instance, instead of a grand assemblage, in the Tammany Wigwam, we had the cheap display of the hanging out of the flags over the City Hall. The day elsewhere was recognized by the Kentucky legislature, by the Indiana democracy in their state convention, by the old soldiers of 1812 at St. Louis, and by Madam Edward A. Pollard (late of the southern confederacy) at Washington, and that is about all. "Times change, and men change with them." And "so pass away all the glories of the world."—N. Y. Herald.

THE STATE ELECTIONS OF 1870—THE TWO PARTIES AND THEIR PLATFORMS.

Both parties in New Hampshire have declared their platforms for 1872. The democrats, leading off, express their faith in their abiding party principles; they oppose centralization and stick to state rights; they denounce the action of congress in relation to Georgia; they protest against the burdens of the internal revenue and tariff laws; they denounce monopolies; they go for taxing all contracts, bonds and securities, national bonds and securities with the rest, and they go for paying the national debt, not otherwise specified, in currency. This is the New Hampshire democratic platform, and we presume it will be the ground occupied by the democracy in nearly all the states for this year's elections.

The republicans of New Hampshire have declared their hearty approval of Grant's administration. They congratulate the country on the reduction of the debt; they denounce the currency device of the democrats for paying the debt as a form of repudiation; they advocate the taxing of luxuries and the abolition of the franking privilege; they endorse the second reconstruction of Georgia; they denounce the action of the democratic legislature of New York upon the fifteenth amendment as a blow aimed at universal suffrage; they harp upon the participation of the democracy in the rebellion; they hail the revival of temperance in the state, and they declare that railroad and other corporations should be managed in the interest of the public as well as in the interest of the stockholders.

The Indiana democracy, with a somewhat stronger democratic accent on national banks, bonds and greenbacks, held their state convention and declared their principles on "the glorious 8th of January," and they stick to the text of General Wade Hampton and General Frank Blair of 1869 in denouncing the "infamous and revolutionary character of the reconstruction measures of congress, and as an invasion of the sovereign and sacred rights of the people and all the states." The sovereign rights of the states? Why, that carries us back again to the secession of South Carolina and to Buchanan's opinion that the United States has no power to coerce a seceding state.

The general issues here presented, upon which the republicans will fight throughout the country, are those which mark the policy of congress and of Grant's administration, for they now have both congress and the administration to back them. For the last three years of Andy Johnson's administration and democracy. And so, with the acquisition of Grant in the place of Johnson, the party in power is strongly entrenched. The democracy, therefore, will have up hill work on their old issues to turn the tables upon their adversaries in this year's elections for the next congress.—N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1870.

The St. Domingo Question—Probability of Annexation—Terms of Treaty—How it will be Arranged.

The treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States was negotiated by President Buxton and commercial agent, Mr. Perry, at the city of St. Domingo. This treaty, with a secret message of the president of the United States, will be sent to the senate on Monday. Of the truth of this statement there is no doubt. The governing motive for the acquisition of St. Domingo is its geographical position to this country as a means of national defence, as well as its general maritime advantages; and hence, as a preliminary, the lease of Samana was effected and the jurisdiction of that part of the territory of St. Domingo.

Several senators, who are cognizant of the particulars of the negotiation, privately assert that St. Domingo is of as much importance to us as the island of Cuba, if not more, and the acquisition of the one will more easily lead to the possession of the other. It may be that the president of the United States, in his message recommending the ratification of the treaty, will briefly state his reasons for the negotiation. It is certain, however, that he has stated them to some of his most intimate political friends.

Although the text of the treaty can not now be publicly be made known there is no doubt that it contains the following proposition, viz:

First—The United States stipulate to pay the sum of \$1,500,000. Second—This money is to be devoted to the liquidation of all the obligations of the Republic of St. Domingo, including the redemption of its currency, which is represented to be of comparatively small amount. Third—In case the obligations to be assumed by the United States shall exceed the before mentioned sum of \$1,500,000 the public lands of St. Domingo

are pledged for the security of the exchange.

Fourth—The liquidation of the obligations is to be entrusted to commissioners, one to be appointed by each of the contracting parties.

Fifth—In consideration of the discharge of these obligations St. Domingo cedes to the United States all forts, docks, custom houses, and all other public buildings, arsenals, &c., and complete jurisdiction over the territory.

Sixth—St. Domingo to be annexed or acquired as a territory, and not as a state, and subject to the legislation of congress, in the same manner as the territories of the United States.

Seventh—The treaty to be valid to all intents and purposes when ratified by the senate and confirmed by the vote of a majority of the citizens of St. Domingo.

It is stated the president will send a special message to congress on the subject of the tariff and the tax bills. The president has come to the conclusion that the tariff bill, as it now stands, and, indeed, as the committee of ways and means propose to change it, will not meet the demands of the country. The proposed increase of the free tax list, it is said, does not meet the views of the president, for the reason that it does not go far enough. The president thinks the free list should be increased to a greater extent than proposed by the ways and means committee, and the revenue cut off thereby should be raised by taxing what may be termed foreign business, which our people can do without. With regard to the tax bill the president is of opinion that a large number of articles entering into general consumption can be safely relieved from the internal revenue tax.

It is stated that Chief Justice Chase has written letters to such reform members of the Ohio legislature as he has influence with, urging upon them the importance of ratifying the fifteenth amendment. The Chief Justice is exceedingly anxious that Ohio should ratify the amendment, and is said to be using his personal influence for this purpose. In conversation with a gentleman a few days ago he said he would be very much disappointed if the Ohio legislature did not ratify the amendment. He thought, from his knowledge of the reform members elect, that most of them would vote for it.

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Amos Woolf, M. D., of Kosciusko county, Indiana, says: "For three years past I have used Allen's Lung Balsam extensively in my practice, and I am satisfied there is no better medicine for lung troubles in the world." Dr. J. D. A. M. D., of Logan Co., Ohio, says: "Allen's Lung Balsam not only cures, but gives perfect satisfaction in every case, in my knowledge. Having confidence in it, and knowing that it possesses valuable medicinal properties, I freely use it in my daily practice, and with unbounded success. An exposure to this terrible disease, and the relief which it affords, I have ever yet seen."

Dr. Llo, of Ohio, surgeon in the army, during the war, from exposure contracted consumption. He says: "I have no hesitation in saying that it was by the use of your Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying life."

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References.—We select the following from many who have lately drawn prizes, and kindly permitted us to publish their names: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, \$10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, piano \$500; James M. Mathews, Detroit, \$5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, \$2,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, piano, \$600. We publish no names without permission.

Opinions of the Press.—The firm is reliable and deserve their success.—Weekly Tribune, May 8. We know them to be a fair dealer in—N. Y. Herald, May 28. A friend of ours drew a \$500 prize which was promptly received.—Daily News, June 8.

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NOTICE.—All persons wanting to buy or sell real estate of any kind, should get the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, published monthly by Croft & Phillips, Real Estate Agents, No. 139, Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sent free to any address. 41-4w

It is a pretty well established fact that the INDEPENDENT is considerably sought for in this vicinity, and some good people who are not subscribers have been known to even borrow it—merely to read its contents. We think they manifest good judgment in so doing, and like the idea of making a paper that is thought to be worth borrowing and reading, for we anticipate that these thus interested may become subscribers. We are well aware that sometimes this paper is tame enough, but the aim is to put enough snap into it to wake up the reader occasionally—and it is possible that even this idea has been a partial success.

FOUND DEAD.—Last Friday morning it was discovered that a woman was frozen to death, whose body was found lying in the middle of the public road to Navarre, a little beyond the cemetery. Her husband, named Thompson, started on Thursday last from Berlin, Holmes county, about 9 or 10 o'clock at night they stopped to rest at a farm house a mile or more beyond the cemetery, having walked some 25 miles, and after procuring something to eat the old couple started on their journey, but the woman became tired out, and they progressed about a mile and a half in something like four hours. Unable to get further, she sat down, it is supposed about 9 o'clock at night, on her traveling satchel, in the road, while the husband went to go and find help to carry her to their destination. From some cause he did not return soon, and some one else found the lifeless body of the woman next morning. A coroner's jury held an inquest, and on examination found that no indications of violence were perceptible, but that the deceased perished with cold.

We take occasion to announce that we are prepared to do favor work at this office, and those who have favor of this kind will please give us a call. The season for sale bills and other business documents is approaching, and our job press is the right sort of a machine to print all such.

In its vicinity last Saturday and Sunday were excellent days to make fires, sit by hot stoves, and do a fair share of eating, for they were colder than any day previous the present season.

FIRE.—A dwelling house belonging to C. Young, about 2 1/2 miles west of Lawrence, in Wayne county, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Valued at \$2500—insured for \$1200. The house was unoccupied, but on the day of the fire two young men went into it, made a fire to warm themselves, and unfortunately neglected to put it entirely out when the left.

PORK.—On the 7th inst Mr. Beatty purchased twelve dressed hogs, weighing in the aggregate 3965 lbs., which made an average of 330 lbs.

Something of a smashup took place last Friday at Canton, The 12-15 train on its way west ran on the side track, the switch not being right, and the locomotive broke up a freight car badly, lost its cow catcher, and disabled the engine. No further damage, and nobody hurt.

Although somewhat rough sleighs were out Saturday and Sunday, but the pleasure was a cold one. The ice prospect is decidedly good.

Oliver Optics' Dogs and Girls, Boston, begins the year pleasantly, and fills 16 pages weekly so as to make this visitor attractive. Lee & Shepard, Wm. F. Adams, the editor, is almost as well known as the celebrated Peter Parley.

The Schoolhouse, an illustrated monthly by Joseph H. Allen, Boston. It makes a good beginning for 1870.

Merry's Museum, Boston, by H. B. Fuller. The number for January begins a new series, but the name is a venerable and good one, for every subscriber knows something about this handsome little Museum of juvenile literature.

Leisure Hours, by J. Trainor King, of Pittsburgh. The reading matter in this monthly has always been interesting in a historical view, as its editor and correspondents always kept it well supplied with such intelligence, as would attract any one.

Mr. G. L. Ryder, of the news depot, is now getting out the Opera House Daily, issued from the office of the American. It is filled principally with advertisement and business affairs. This is the second daily for Massillon, as we issued one during conference week of the M. E. Church, in March, 1867.

Like ourselves our Canton neighbors are complaining because their houses are not numbered. It certainly is a source of annoyance which might be abated with little trouble or expense to anybody, and prove a great accommodation to every body.

Our Mansfield neighbors of the Herd is issued a well written new year's address in beautiful style.

Prayer Week.—A number of the churches of this place observed religious exercises during last week, having preaching every evening. The probability is that some of them will continue the work thus begun for some time yet.

D. K. Nichols & Co., are preparing to place in the market a superior polish, and probably have the given some of our citizens an opportunity of trying its efficacy in brightening up any kind of metallic substance.

Waterproof clothing cheap at Ricks.

THE INAGURATION OF THE OPERA HOUSE

took place Monday evening, as contemplated, and we do not believe that the people of Massillon ever witnessed more nearly faultless "first night" on any occasion. We are quite positive that if there were those present who felt an inkling for evil, they quailed before the beauty of the place, and the execution of beings simply human.

It is difficult in a few words to convey an adequate idea of the artistic rendering of a familiar character as Hamlet, by a renowned actor like Edwin Adams. The enthusiasm, fidelity and grace combined with truly great acting that characterized his delineation of the subtle shades of the ruffing emotion, was grand and impressive, quite up to the highest standard, and most critical of those who thronged the temple with the "happiest anticipations. As a whole, it may be said the effect of Mr. Adams was a success, in harmony with the triumphant edifice his performance served to dedicate. Whilst the star is but a meteor, the temple remains a thing of beauty, which is alike an ornament to Massillon, and an honor to the proprietors who have lavished capital, genius and untiring energy, in the novel enterprise of furnishing a first-class place of public amusement; for the appreciation of which no worded congratulations could speak more eloquently than the well filled semi-circle fronting the stage. We will recur to the subject hereafter, to detail our impressions concerning the opera house as it stands completed.

Notwithstanding the drenching rain that fell on yesterday evening the opera was again well filled with interested spectators to the performance of Taming a Shrew, and which was accompanied with demonstrations of satisfaction.

A USEFUL HINT.—Some one lately suggested that those who are instrumental in making drunkards, or continuing them so when made, should provide a sort of hospital for such as are disabled from getting home of cold nights often endangering and sometimes falling off from cold and exposure. The intimation is a good one, and might be improved upon here as well as any where else. Some forty grogshops are among us, and each of them has its quota of customers. It often happens that these customers imbibe freely at late hours to such an extent as to disable them from reaching home. If those who get about three-fourths or more of all the money these tapers earn were to provide some sort of shelter, so that they could be housed up, and not have to sleep in pigpens, alleys, open lots or streets, it would look as if they had some small streaks of humanity left yet. Fortify liquor peddlers might put up such a shanty, and thus save the respectability of the calaboose.

Among the notable newspaper improvements in this vicinity is a new dress of type for the Stark County Democrat. That looks as though Bro. McGregor is prospering financially; for it makes a rather bigger bill to dress anew a nine column paper than to buy a calico dress for a woman.

Saturday and Sunday were cold enough to take the premium this season, and ice was made on a large scale. So cold was it that it threatened to seal up some of the water plugs, but Monday opened them out.

According to a brief list of market prices now appearing in the papers, in 1832 wheat was 35 cents a bushel, corn 12 1/2 cts, oats 14 cts, eggs 4 cts, coffee 27 1/2 cts, beef 3 cts, butter 6 cts, pork 3 cts, honey 8 cts, and other things in proportion. Some years before that, about 1818-19, wheat was 25 cts, and coffee 50 cts. A great change has come in the prices of produce as in other things. Good farm hands in those days worked for \$3 a month, and if they had families and were good steady men, some of them received as much as \$100 a year. And they did not work on the 8 hour system, but put in the time from sun to sun, winter and summer.

MATHEW KEEFER, one of the worthy young men of Canton, who has for the last year or two been much out of health, died recently in Marshall county, Iowa, whither he had gone on a visit to his relatives. His body was brought home the other day, and buried on last Sunday in the Lutheran cemetery at Canton. His age was about 39 years.

The last Journal from that place has an item headed, Salem by Gas Light. That is good reading, and as truthful as it is good—for that town though having but little more than half the people that Massillon contains, has the advantage of gas light every night on the streets. That is as it should be. We hope our city will soon manifest a similar spirit of enterprise and enlightenment. It would be very nice these long, dark nights, when there is no moon, and when the furnaces are having great litters of little and big pigs.

REVIVAL.—Within the last few weeks what is known as a religious revival took place at a small village called Damascus, on the verge of Columbiana county and adjoining Mahoning. It commenced under peculiar circumstances at a teachers institute, or an educational meeting of some sort, and was continued for some weeks; and by the last account some two hundred and forty persons became religiously interested. The work was all done quietly, but with unabated interest during its progress. One peculiarity about it is, that all this took place in a Quaker vicinity, where the people have for generations been of the orthodox in that persuasion. But in this movement the Quakers and Methodists harmoniously worked together, and although the former have always been taught by their leaders and discipline to eschew and oppose anything like music, these plain created people took to singing as enthusiastically as the Methodist brethren and sisters. Taking it all together it is a sort of a religious phenomenon, such as is seldom witnessed or recorded anywhere.

Furs.—The proprietor of the Eric street dry goods house offers his remaining stock of furs at cost, embracing a good assortment of perfect goods.

Prints.—Best styles reduced to 12 1/2 cents at the Eric dry goods house.

Shawls.—White Shetland, Rob Roy, Paisley Broche, and other styles at Estep's Eric dry goods house.

Come and see those nice, fresh new goods at Isaac B. Engler's.

Waterproof clothing cheap at Ricks.

AT THE OPERA

THIS EVENING

THE STRANGER.

To conclude with

THE GHOST.

Prices of Admission.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Price. Rows include 'Orchestra, reserved, 75 cts', 'Parquet, 75', 'Dress Circle, reserved, 75', 'Dress Circle, 50', 'Balcony, reserved, 50', 'Balcony, 25', 'Children, 25'.

Grand family matinee Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Admission, to any part of the house 25 cents, Children 15 cents.

Proprietors of Opera House in accordance with the terms of the contract, have appointed a committee to procure an entertainment for opening the House—Jan. 10th 1870.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Price. Rows include 'Jan. 5. For receipts for reserved seats and donations this day, \$502.20', '6 do do do do do do do, 303.50', '7 do do do do do do do, 195.45', '8 do do do do do do do, 116.00', '10 do do do do do do do, 94.50', '10 do by T. Briggs at Ticket Office, 137.05'.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Price. Rows include 'Total receipts and donations, \$1354.00', 'Deduct expenses as follows—', 'Edwin Adams—1 night engagement, \$250.00', 'Use voucher, 100.00', 'W. H. Leake's troupe, 166.67', 'Do Leader of Orchestra, 5.92', 'Do one-sixth of fare 15 persons, 1st's, 25.00', 'To Crestline and return, 197.50'.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Price. Rows include 'Printing bills Indianapolis Jour., 57.50', 'G. L. Ryder play bills, 15.00', 'Grand Central Office, 8.00', 'American do, 10.00'.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Price. Rows include 'Massillon Orchestra 1 night, 90.00', 'Hotel, 8.00', 'R. R. tickets, 4.25', 'Livery, 8.00', 'Total, 20.25'.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Price. Rows include 'One sixth fare Leake's Troupe Crestline, 8.88', 'line to Massillon, 23.18', 'Traveling expenses Cleveland Alliance and Pittsburgh, 31.55', 'Posting bills and other incidentals, 8.80'.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Price. Rows include 'Net proceeds of the benefit, \$708.30', 'Received of Reed, Ricks and Baylies for proprietors of the new Opera House seven hundred eight and 30/100 dollars—being the net proceeds of the opening benefit, J. G. BUCHER'.

Massillon Jan. 11th 1870.

We regret to learn that a brother printer, Mr. Powers, engaged at the office of the American, slipped and fell on the pavement on last Sunday evening, and was somewhat injured on the head. He is well cared for at the American House, and is improving.

POLITICAL.—It has almost become apparent that fitness for office is the last qualification considered and required, and that the truest, strongest and best men in every hall, livid declines to participate in the dirty squabbling and unscrupulous squirming of politicians. This idea would apply to by the announcement of several names in the country, attaching to the offerings for the 10th of October.

Fun is unquestionably fun, and due allowance should be made for the rage of gambols expected by Young America, but the down grade sledding of the rising generation, on the south side of Main street has become a nuisance, quite intolerable.

PORK.—Liberal offerings with unfavorable speculative indications, here reduced the price to nine cents.

The bells chime their morning, noon and evening notes from the bellfries of the St. and St.—in perfect harmony, however much the views of their respective owners diverge from a harmonious standpoint.

MUSIC.—Who but an expert can say anything to brighten the halo attaching to the inspiration of melody? We can only say the G. A. R. Band of Canton, were here, they're gone, and in connection it may be trite to say that the new opera house on Erie street has been successfully and brilliantly inaugurated, with Edwin Adams as the somber and melancholy Dane. The conceptions were rendered with thrilling effect, and took an appreciative audience by storm, commencing with the fervor of an ambitious apostle of the immortal bard, rising to genuine greatness, the like of which is not often presented here.

There is no doubt that William Strong, of Pennsylvania, will, according to the present intention of the president, be nominated to the senate as the successor of Associate Justice (Grier), for which place the late Mr. Stanton was confirmed. The nomination may not be retransmitted to the senate for several weeks, as Mr. Grier, will not retire from his position until the 1st of February. As to Judge Hoar's nomination, there is no authority for stating that it will be withdrawn by the president. The senate itself is left to dispose of it.

Knitting yarns and Germantown wools at Estep's.

In Transit.—A new more pieces of that 25 cent shirting flannel at Estep's.

Go to Ricks if you want to buy cheap flannel.

A splendid lot of delaines at Ricks' very cheap to close out.

A few more pairs of those beautiful blankets at Ricks', to be closed out very cheap. Call and see them.

Go to Ricks' if you want to buy a nice shawl for the least money, the best assortment in town.

Ricks' would call particular attention to their line of silks, having a large supply are prepared to sell at any price.

Go to Ricks' and try a pair of those \$1.25 kid gloves.

Dyspepsia should be a rare disease in Paris; for we are assured that over 100,000,000 of apples are on an average sold in that city every season. There is nothing that will keep the stomach so healthy and its dependent organs so well toned, as the free use of apples for food.

GROCERIES

McDonald & Bruce

Have at all times, and at prices that cannot be undersold, as choice a line of

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

LAMP S,

GLASSWARE,

As can be found in this County,

Trade Solicited, Orders Promptly Filled and Goods Warranted, and Delivered to the city trade.

305tf

MCDONALD & BRUCE.

Agents Wanted

To sell Prof. Trumbull's Line-Engraving Family Record, executed with a pen. It is a high toned moral and religious picture, unequalled as a specimen of penmanship, and sells to every family that has the money to buy it. 60,000 copies have been sold during the last two years, and any amount of territory yet unsecured. Agents make fair and lucrative very large wages. For circulars of terms, address 327-28 TRUMBULL & CULVER, 92 Washington St., Room 39, Chicago, Ill.

THE GREAT SECRET OF CURE

In this medicine there are no ingredients that are hurtful to the system, and it is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy for all diseases of the blood and general system. It is a true and reliable remedy for all diseases of the blood and general system. It is a true and reliable remedy for all diseases of the blood and general system.

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HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

Strong, Pure and Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion, SECURED TO ALL.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES. SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES. THE BODY UNDERGOES SUCH A REVOLUTION. ONLY THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT EVERY DAY INCREASES IN FLESH AND WEIGHT. IS SEEN AND FELT.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis, Rheumatism, and all the diseases of the blood, and all the diseases of the skin, and all the diseases of the system, and all the diseases of the organs, and all the diseases of the body, and all the diseases of the mind, and all the diseases of the soul, and all the diseases of the spirit, and all the diseases of the flesh, and all the diseases of the bone, and all the diseases of the marrow, and all the diseases of the sinews, and all the diseases of the tendons, and all the diseases of the ligaments, and all the diseases of the cartilages, and all the diseases of the joints, and all the diseases of the bones, and all the diseases of the marrow, and all the diseases of the sinews, and all the diseases of the tendons, and all the diseases of the ligaments, and all the diseases of the cartilages, and all the diseases of the joints, and all the diseases of the bones, and all the diseases of the marrow, and all the diseases of the sinews, and all the 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SPARE THAT GIRL.
Youngster, spare that girl!
Kiss not those lips so meek;
Unfetter let the tim lock curl
Upon the maiden's cheek.
Believe her quite a saint!
Her looks are all divine,
Her rosy hue is pale,
Her form is so divine!

She loves to be caressed,
And woos you to her arms;
Your form is often pressed
Against her glowing charms.
But, youngster, when with love and trust
Your heart is bursting full,
Remember that her heaving bust
Is stuffed with cotton wool!

VERDICT OF A JURY OF BOYS.
When Dr. Nathaniel Prentice taught a public school in Roxbury, he was very much of a favorite; but his patience at times would get very much exhausted by the infractions of the school rules by the scholars. On one occasion, in rather a wrathful way, he threatened to punish with six blows of a heavy furl the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some as detectors. Shortly after one of the detectors shouted:

"Master, John Zeigler is whispering." John was called up and asked if it was a fact. (John, by the way was a favorite both with his teacher and his schoolmates.)

"Yes," answered John; "I was not aware of what I was about; I was intent on working out a sum, and I requested the boy who sat next to hand me the arithmetic that contained the rule I wished to see."

The doctor regretted his hasty threat but told John that he could not suffer him to whisper or escape the punishment, and continued:

"I wish I could avoid it, but cannot, without a forfeiture of my word. I will," he continued, "leave it to any three scholars you may choose, to say whether or not I omit the punishment."

John said he was agreed to that, and immediately called out G. S.; T. and D. P. D. The doctor told them to return a verdict, which they soon did, (consultation) as follows:

"The master's word must be kept in violation—John must receive the six blows of the furl; but it must be inflicted on voluntary proxies—and we, the arbitrators will share the punishment by receiving each of us two of the blows."

John, who had listened to the verdict, stepped up to the doctor, and with outstretched hand exclaimed:

"Master, here is my hand; they shan't be struck a blow; I will receive the punishment."

The doctor, under pretense of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, and telling the boys to go to their seats, said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day, but the punishment was never inflicted.—*Midsex Journal.*

THE EXTINCT RACE

Workmen are engaged in leveling a large mound on the block lying between North and South Temple sts, for the purpose of preparing the ground for the erection of a depot, warehouse, &c., for the Utah Central railroad, and in their labors they have exhumed many relics, which are interesting to archaeologists. Officer B. F. Hampton brought a gunny sack full of bones, fragments of pottery, flint arrow heads, pieces of sulphur, and a species of brick to our office this morning, which had just been dug up by the men engaged in leveling the ground. A long row of five places was discovered yesterday, two or three more were found to-day, and the bones which he brought are those of a skeleton which was found in a sitting posture, with its chin resting on its breast, near one of the five places. The mound, which was a very large one for this country, seems to have been formed by the remains of the dead; scarcely a shovel can be removed without disturbing bones. How long a period has elapsed since they were buried is difficult to determine; but we should judge that many generations have passed away since the formation of the mound. All the small bones and the softer portions of the large bones have disappeared and no vestige of hair has been discovered thus far. We do not know whether the general average of the bones are of the size of the skeleton shown us by officer Hampton; but we have heard of several bones being found at previous times in the digging of the soil from this mound, which bore evidence of belonging to men of larger stature than the present Utah Indians. The skeleton we saw was that of a large man. Officer Hampton measured six feet two and a half inches, and the thigh bones are larger than his. One of the arm bones bore marks of having been fractured. The skull was tolerably large, resembling in shape the usual Indian type, and the teeth were all sound, and were those of a young man.—*Salt Lake News.*

AN ARAB SERMON

One morning Eddin Effendi ascended his pulpit to preach, and addressing his hearers, said:

"O believers, know ye what I am going to talk about?" They replied that they did not.

"Well then," rejoined he, "since you do not know do you suppose I am going to tell you?"

Another morning he again appeared in the pulpit and said:

"O believers, know ye not what I am going to tell you?" They replied that they did.

"If you know it, then," said he, "I need not tell it to you," and he descended from his pulpit, and went his way.

His auditors, puzzled what to do, at length agreed that if he again made his appearance, some of them would say they did not know, others that they did.

"O Mussulme, know ye what I am going to say to you?" To which some replied:

"We know," others, "We know not," "Good!" returned he, "let those who know tell those who do not."

INSURE YOUR LIFE
WITH THE
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H. H. GAHAGAN, Sec. W. H. PECKHAM, Pres.
M. O. WAGGONER, Gen'l. Sup't. for Ohio and Michigan, Norwalk, O.
Col. EDWARD BRIGGS, Special Agent, Massillon, O.
Dr. D. R. LYON, Medical Examiner. 249 ly

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.
On and after Nov. 15, 1869, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Train leaves Chicago at 5:35 pm, daily—
Pittsburg 4:25 pm, daily.

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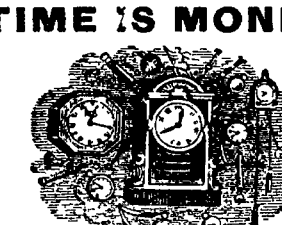
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A Good Top Buggy,
Two Good Work Horses, and
A Single Harness,
ALSO—
The Fence surrounding the Fair Grounds, consisting of Sound Posts and Pine Boards, all in good condition. Will be disposed of either by the panel or all together. For terms call on 3231f P G ALBRIGHT.

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EIGHT DAY & THIRTY HOUR CLOCKS,
Good Time-Keepers, French & American manufacture—warranted;
And a large stock of American and Patent Lever Watches, especially of the Elgin and Waltham manufacture, with a fine assortment of Lady's Gold Watches.
Best selected and finest assortment of
Jewelry.
Fine Gold Sets, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, &c. Also, a good stock of Silver Rings.
Silver Plated Ware,
Such as Castors, Table, Dessert, Gravy, Sugar, Cream, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Butter Knives, Napkin Rings. ALKIN & manufacture of
Gold Pen and Penholders,
Which are surpassing all others for excellence and durability—Warranted to write well. Ladies' Pens put in neat cases or without cases, and all sizes for gentlemen in cases or holders of different patterns.
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Gold, Silver and Steel

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Good Time-Keepers, French & American manufacture—warranted;
And a large stock of American and Patent Lever Watches, especially of the Elgin and Waltham manufacture, with a fine assortment of Lady's Gold Watches.
Best selected and finest assortment of
Jewelry.
Fine Gold Sets, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, &c. Also, a good stock of Silver Rings.
Silver Plated Ware,
Such as Castors, Table, Dessert, Gravy, Sugar, Cream, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Butter Knives, Napkin Rings. ALKIN & manufacture of
Gold Pen and Penholders,
Which are surpassing all others for excellence and durability—Warranted to write well. Ladies' Pens put in neat cases or without cases, and all sizes for gentlemen in cases or holders of different patterns.
Also, Gold and Silver Thimbles, ladies' gold Bracelets. Gold & Silver Chains, Charms, &c.
Gold, Silver and Steel

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